Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1825.

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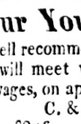
SION HOTEL,



ETTEVILLE, N. C.

ther returns his sincere thanks to his d the public generally, for the liberal heretofore received, and, in solicit- nce of those favors, assures them that will be used, and due attention bes- r to the comfort and pleasure of Tra ers. His Rooms are numerous, be- and large, are well adapted for com- , opening upon a garden which pre- spect; superadded are the comforts etirement, which may be enjoyed in urs by Travelling Families. This si on one of the most elevated streets, ended with the advantage and conve from the important and extensive bu- d on that street, which will make it Country Merchants and Planters to stantly supplied, by means of aque- re water, issuing from one of the best e State.

ll be constantly supplied with the best of

LIQUORS.

ith the best the country and market ables shall be attended by faithful, nest Ostlers. Other advantages are n this Establishment, rarely to be ex other Public House in this State.

DILLON JORDAN.

, Nov. 2—39-4t.

derable preparations are making for ending the next Superior Court. Hotel is the regular Stage House for that arrive at and depart from Fayette-

Notice.

pointed Mr. EDWARD L. WINSLOW my l Attorney during my absence from ich I expect to leave in a few weeks.

D. OCHILTREE.

e, N. C. Nov. 1, 1825—39-3t

or four Young Men,

come well recommended for sobriety dustry, will meet with constant em- liberal wages, on application to

C. & P. MALLETT.

e, Nov. 1—39-4f

HATS.

criber has just received from the most ed manufacturers in New York and a large and elegant assortment of the ble HATS, which he offers to his stomers at the lowest cash price. Mi- n be procured to order.

the satisfaction to inform his custom- s received a large supply of the first URS & WIVES, selected by him-

Nails
Muscatel Raisins,
l Mocha Coffee,
ackerel. 10 half bbls ditto.
s real Sweet Oil,
Shot,
Powder (Dupont's)
l Brown Sugars,
nd Wool Cards
s Tacks, Coffee Mills,
with a great variety of other articles, e sold low for cash.

ANSON BAILEY.

le, Nov. 2—39 3t

'S'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord

1826,

y the grose, dozen, or single one, at rs' prices, by

CHARLES STUART.

lle, Oct. 19—37-tf

States Fire Insurance Office,

the City of New York.

ATIONS for Insurance on Buildings, ndize or Furniture, against loss by Fire, ived by

J. BIRDSALL, Agent.

lle, Oct. 18—37-9t

Just Published,

for sale at the Post Office,
PLATE of the Town of Fayette- ith a striking likeness of Gen. Lafay- epresentation of the Lafayette Hotel. dollar

lle, October 12.—36-5t.

Negroes for Sale.

day the 15th of November next, at the House of Chatham County, N. C. will be sale, the Negroes belonging to the Estate John Henderson, Esq. of Chatham Coun- it of Six and Twelve months; purcha- Notes with satisfactory Security.

same day, and on the same terms, old and Kitchen Furniture, the Stock, arming Implements, will be offered for Dwelling House of the late John Hen-

ROBERT DONALDSON,
JAMES DONALDSON, } Ex'rs.

5.—35tds.

Jailer's Notice.

up, and committed to the Jail of Samp- unty, N. C. a Negro Man who calls his DISON. He says he belongs to William Chester District, S. C. The owner is to come forward, prove property, pay nd take him away, otherwise he will be according to the law in such case made ed.

THOMAS K. MORRISY, *Jailer.*

18, 1825—38-tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed rooms, so much desired by Travellers, this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new; and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

CLEMENT TRACY.

September 28, 1825—34tf

Factorage and Commission Business.

THE subscriber tenders his services to his friends and the public in general, as a Factor and Agent for the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, or such other articles of Country Produce as are brought to Fayetteville for Market, and for the purchase of Goods generally.

He will invest the proceeds of any sales by him made, without Commission, in Goods of any description that may be ordered, or pay or remit the same as he may be directed, paying the most particular attention to the orders of his employers in that respect.

Having convenient Warehouses for Storage of Produce or Merchandise, he will also receive and ship, or forward any Produce or Goods that may be committed to his charge for either of those purposes.

He promises prompt and strict attention to the orders and interest of his employers, and that his charge for Commission shall be moderate.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, N. C. 14th Sept. 1825.—33-3in

$10 Reward.

ESCAPED from the Subscriber, in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C, on last night, a Negro Man named JIM. About 37 or 38 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black and bald; the thumb of his right hand has been cut off by a cotton gin, and the fore-finger injured by the same. I yesterday took him out of the Jail in this place, in which he had been confined as a runaway for about six weeks. He will no doubt endeavor to pass for a free man.

Any person taking up and securing said Negro, will be entitled to the above reward on giving information thereof to *Gurdon Deming, Esq.* of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber, living near Walton Court House, in Georgia.

WM. B. WILLINGHAM.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20.—38-4t.

N. B. The Public are cautioned to be on their guard against Willie Kemp, who brought this negro from my residence, and stole a wagon and team from me, which he sold to Wm. Crawford, at Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C. Kemp is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high, has lost one eye, thin black hair, uncommonly large feet, and altogether a mean looking man. It would be doing a public service to apprehend and send him to Richmond county jail, that he may be properly punished.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Richmond county, N. C. while on his way to his residence in Alabama, on the morning of the 27th inst. three Negro Men, named *LUKE, SANDY* and *BILLY.*

Luke is 24 years of age, 6 feet high, yellow complexion, has lost a lower fore tooth, had on a tarpauling hat, yellow mixed domestic cloth short jacket, black waistcoat and blue striped trowsers.

Sandy is a mulatto, 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, wore a fur hat, much worn, dark mixed northern homespun short jacket, blue striped homespun trowsers.

Billy is very black, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; speaks quick, wore a blue cloth short jacket, check shirt, blue homespun trowsers.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of these negroes, and their confinement in jail, so that the subscriber may regain them, or ten dollars will be given for securing either of them.

Any information respecting them will be received at the Post Office, Fayetteville, by THOMAS MOULTON, at Kenansville. N. C. or by

WILLIAM PEACOCK,
Montgomery, Alabama.

August 29, 1825—30tf

Notice.

AT a Meeting of the Wardens of the Poor of Cumberland County, at the Court House, on Wednesday the 7th day of September, 1825,

ORDERED, That the Secretary give notice to the Wardens, to meet at the Register's Office at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Thursday of the next Superior Court, at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of building a House &c. for the accommodation of the Poor of Cumberland County.

Extract from the Minutes,

JNO. MURCHISON, *Clk.*

Oct. 4—35-tf

Removal.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the Stand, formerly occupied by Mr. John McArn, on Person Street, a few doors East of the Cape-Fear Bank; and directly opposite to Messrs. Williams & Fenn's. Where he offers for sale at reduced prices—gentlemen's and ladies' Saddles and Bridles, plated and common Harness; together with a general assortment in his line, either at Wholesale or Retail. All orders from the country, shall be promptly attended to, and repairing done at the shortest notice. G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Aug. 4, 1825—26tf.

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office,
And at the Post Office.

Valuable REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY For Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to us by JOHN A. CAMERON, dated the 28th February, 1825, and registered in Cumberland County, we shall proceed to sell the following Real and Personal Property, at Public Auction, namely:

On Monday the 28th November next, on the premises, the Plantation belonging to John A. Cameron, on Cape Fear River, 7 miles above Fayetteville, containing 1200 acres of excellent Land. It has upon it the usual and necessary out Buildings. About 100 acres are cleared and under cultivation, and is well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, and the other usual crops of the country. It lies adjoining the lands of the heirs of G. Elliott, called Tweedside, and the lands of John Whaley, J. Jones, and others. Also, all the crop of Corn, Oats, Fodder, Hay, and about 25,000 lbs. of Cotton in the seed. Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, and other Farming Utensils; River Flat, &c; Horses, Mules, Hogs, and Cattle. Among the horses is a very valuable 3 year old Stud Colt, by Sir Archie. Persons wishing to view the Lands before the day of sale, are requested to call upon Mr. John Whaley, the Manager, on the plantation.

On Tuesday the 29th November, we shall proceed to sell, in the town of Fayetteville, all the Real and Personal Estate of the said John A. Cameron, conveyed to us in said deed, consisting of a large and valuable Tenement on the east corner of Market Square, now occupied by Mrs. Shackleford and others, as Stores and Dwellings.

An excellent Brick House and Store, on Person street, at present occupied by Mr. Locke.

A House and Lot on Ramsay street.

A half acre lot of Ground in Campbelltown, adjoining the square of said Town.

One tract of excellent Meadow Land, containing 56 acres, with Barn and other out houses, adjoining town, and well enclosed, all in a high state of cultivation, with an excellent Spring, convenient to a handsome situation for building on, commanding a fine view of town, within ten minutes walk of the court house.

Also, a Lot on Hillsborough street, containing 5 acres, on which is a good Dwelling House and out houses, with a Tan Yard, and the necessary buildings for carrying on the Tanning business extensively, in excellent condition, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Cameron; With all the stock of Hides, Leather, Bark, Currier's Tools and Shop Furniture, attached to or used in the Tan Yard. Any person wishing to carry on the business will seldom meet with such an opportunity, as it is the only one now in operation in the town, and a constant supply of Hides, Bark, &c. can be obtained, and a ready sale for the Leather when finished.

One Tract of Wood Land, about two miles from town, on Murchison's Road, adjoining the lands of Salmon M'Kay and others, containing 72 acres.

One other Tract of Wood Land, containing 300 acres, about 4 miles from town, on Buckhead, adjoining the lands of D. McLeran, D. McRae, and others.

One moiety of a tract, supposed to contain 2500 acres, lying on Burnt Swamp, Robeson county.

Two-thirds of one other tract, of 800 acres, on Harrison's creek and its waters, lying in the counties of Cumberland and Bladen, formerly occupied by Major Dudly.

Also, all the interest which John A. Cameron, as [illegible] in the Quebec [illegible] Robert Adam, deceased, and R. Halliday, deceased, and in the House and Lot on Gillespie street, the residence of said John A. Cameron. Also, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, a valuable Library of Books, Pictures and Prints, 2 Carriages and Horses, &c.; 2 Pews in the Episcopal Church, Nos. and ; one moiety of Pew No. in the Presbyterian Church; Blacksmith's Tools; 52 Shares of Steam boat Stock; 16 Shares of Bridge Stock; 19 Shares Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

Thirty Valuable Slaves,

Among them, 2 excellent Tanners and Curriers, 2 Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and other Mechanics, House Servants, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, and some good Plantation Hands.

Also, 3 vacant Lots in the town of Petersburg, Virginia, one in that part of said town called Gillfield, known as No. 10; the other two in Pocahontas.

The sale of the above property will be continued from day to day during the week, until all is disposed of.

And, on Monday the 5th of December next, we shall proceed to sell, at Public Auction, by virtue of said Deed from J. A. Cameron, on the premises, that

Valuable Tract of Land,

On which he now resides, containing about 2800 acres, (more or less,) lying on both sides of Deep River, and on Buffalo creek and its branches, in Chatham county, about 40 miles west of Fayetteville, adjoining the lands of J. Fushee, K. McIver, M. McQueen, and others. This is considered to be one of the most valuable tracts of Land in the middle part of North Carolina. The improvements are, a comfortable Dwelling House and necessary out buildings, Barns, Granary, and Cotton Gin, with a Screw Press, &c, Valuable Grist and Saw Mill, with abundance of heavy Timber convenient. The soil is very rich, lying in the bend of Deep river, and there is sufficient cleared land to work from 20 to 30 hands to advantage. It is in a high state of cultivation for cotton, wheat, corn, and the other usual products of the country. It has excellent Springs of water, and could be conveniently divided, if necessary. It is situated on the road leading from Fayetteville to the upper parts of the state, with a Ferry over Deep river, belonging to the lands. It would be an excellent situation for a country Store.

Also, all the crop of Corn, Fodder, Oats, and Hay, Seed Cotton, &c. Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, and other Farming Utensils. Household and Kitchen Furniture. Horses, Mules, Hogs, Cattle, and Sheep.

40 very valuable Slaves,

Among which are Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and other Mechanics. The others are House Servants, Field Hands, &c. consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls.

Any person wishing to view the Land, will apply to Mr. Cameron, on the premises. To persons wishing to purchase such property, so favorable an opportunity seldom offers, as the whole will positively be sold, and the sale continued from day to day until all is disposed of.

Terms of Sale. For all the personal property, sums under $20, cash—20 to $300, 12 months credit—over $300, 1 and 2 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date. For the real estate, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a lien on the property, to bear interest from the date, payable annually.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Trustees.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1825—35-ts

Blanks for sale here,
And Printing, generally, executed.

Deferred Articles.

From the National Gazette.

One of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, FRANCIS LEWIS, born in Wales, was a merchant in Yew York about the year 1737. One of his first shipments to Europe consisted of an entire cargo of wheat; and he frequently remarked, that, from its novelty, it was at that time the subject of much conversation. The port of New York being then inadequate to the supply of a full freight for the vessel, he was compelled to send her round to Philadelphia to complete her loading: the average price of wheat was three shillings and four pence currency, per bushel. There is much to interest the reader in the outline of his life furnished in the sixth volume of the Biography of the Signers, &c. The large property which he had acquired, was nearly all sacrificed on the altar of patriotism during the Revolutionary war. He died in 1803, in the ninetieth year of his age.

In the same volume the memory of the late Judge James Wilson is fully vindicated from the charge of hostility to General Washington, which is preferred in Johnson's Life of General Greene. Richard Henry Lee is also involved in this charge in Judge Johnson's book, but most unjustly, as his grandson has proved in his Memoir of his ancestor.

Judge Wilson and Judge M'Kean proclaimed our federal Constitution to be "the best form of government ever offered to the world."

John Morton, another of the Signers, hearing when on his death-bed, and in the very pangs of dissolution, (in 1777) that some of his old friends reprobated the casting vote which he had given in favour of the Declaration of Independence, said energetically—"Tell them that they will live to see the hour, when they shall acknowledge it to have been the most glorious service that I ever rendered to my country."

Old Governor Hopkins, another of the Signers, left the following sound lesson for voters: "Let every freeman carefully consider the particular duty allotted to him as such by the constitution; let him give his suffrage with candour, for the person he sincerely thinks best qualified; let him despise the man who offers him an office, and spurn the sordid wretch that would give him a bribe; let him think it his obligation to bestow his vote according to his own conscience, and not depend on others to discharge his duty for him.

Canada.—From accounts which we find [illegible] the large ship Baron of Renfrew, which sailed from Quebec in September last, had been lost. On the 13th, this ship was passed in long. 55, lat. 44, 51, and she was then discharging a quantity of water. A vessel has arrived at Quebec, which touched at Gaspe, and brought a letter from that port dated on the first inst. which says that a brig arrived at Gaspe on the 25th of September, the Captain of which reports that he saw the Baron of Renfrew near the Grand Bank, broken up, and floating in several detached pieces, and that part of the crew were on each. The weather at the time was so violent, that no assistance could be rendered. We are inclined to believe that the above report is not correct. The Captain arrived at Gaspe, no doubt saw the wreck of a large vessel, but most probably it was that of the Columbus, parts of which were seen in the latitude of the Grand Bank the latter part of August, by a vessel arrived in the Thames.—*Com. Adv.*

Baron of Renfrew.—It will be seen by the following extract from the log-book of the brig Forrest, from Gottenburg, that the Baron of Renfrew was safe on the 21st of September:

"Sept. 21st, lat. 46, long. 42, 40, passed within a league of a large four-masted ship. It was blowing strong from the west. The ship was under double reefed topsails, and apparently all well."

Old English Hospitality. When the late Marquis of Rockingham came of age, a great entertainment was provided at Wentworth House, in Yorkshire, which consisted, among several other things, of the following, viz.—110 dishes of roast beef, 70 pies, 53 dishes of mutton, 48 hams, 55 dishes of lamb, 70 dishes of veal, 40 dishes of chickens, 104 dishes of fish. And the liquors drank on the occasion were—13 hogsheads of ale, 20 hogsheads of strong beer, 8 hogsheads of punch, and 4 hogsheads of wine. There were, besides, 8 hogsheads of strong beer drank the next day, and 40 loads of wheat baked into bread and pies. There were upwards of 10,000 guests in the whole—upwards of 3,000 of whom were entertained within the house. And after they had dined, the victuals were carried out into the booths for the populace, who had strong beer and ale, as much as they pleased.

The historian Boisard, who wrote in the 17th century, states, in describing the revenues of the French clergy in his time, that they possessed 3,000 lordships, in which they had the chief power in exercising political justice, that they had also 240,000 country villages, 7,000 acres of vineyards, besides the tithes they received from other vineyards; 125,000 fish-ponds, and 90,000 acres of meadow ground. The same author writes, that the ecclesiastical men of France, in his time, did annually consume 4,500,000 measures of pure wheat, (each measure containing 600lb.,) 900,000 measures of oats, 800,000 of barley, 860,000 of peas, 180,000 fat capons, 560,000 hens, 600,000 patridges, 12,500 fat oxen, 12,000 fat weathers, and 7,000,000 of eggs.

Religion Unestablished.—New York, with its 150,000 inhabitants, has 97 churches, which have been built and provided with preachers without taking a single shilling by compulsion from the pockets of the people, in the shape of tithes or cess. Let us see how the case stands in our happy country, where Christianity comes in the likeness of a tax-gatherer, and is buttressed by acts of Parliament. Edinburg and Leith are computed to have at this moment 153,000 inhabitants, and Glasgow, we believe, about 160,000. Here, then, are towns rather exceeding New York in population. Now, the Scottish capital, with its port, has, according to the Almanack, only 62 places of worship, and Glasgow, according to Mr. Clelland, has only about 63 congregations. Let the beneficed persons in this country, who affect to mourn over the state of religion in America, take these facts home for rumination. Let them explain, if they can, how the spontaneous zeal of the people of New York has provided a much more ample supply of religious instruction, than exists in our own large towns, with all the aids of an Establishment, and parliamentary grants to boot.—*Scotsman.*

The London Literary Gazette expresses this opinion of Mr. Coventry's attempt to prove that the letters of "Junius" were written by Lord Viscount Sackville.

"Though strong in some points, we never felt convinced by the volume which attempted to fix the authorship of Junius on Sir Philip Francis; and yet until the present argument appeared, it was certainly the best supported hypothesis upon this mysterious subject. Mr. Coventry has, however, made out an infinitely stronger case: a case, indeed, in which if we deem a few particulars irreconbilable with the general issue, or rather, we should say, not quite agreeing with it, there is still so powerful a body of evidence, moral, circumstantial, and direct, that it is almost impossible not to come to the same conclusion with the author, and pronounce Lord George Sackville, afterwards Lord George Germaine and Viscount Sackville, to be the writer of the Letters of Junius."

From the Hartford, Conn. Mercury.

[illegible] many valuable inventions which our inventive countrymen are constantly producing, Bailey's Patent Cast Iron Grist mill claims a conspicuous rank. Mr. Bailey, the inventor and Patentee, is a resident of Hartford. He has authorized us to say—that his Mills have been tested by grinding wheat, rye and corn, as well as most kinds of provender, corn in the ear, oil cake, &c. and its work pronounced by experienced millers, to be equal to that produced by the common mill stones—one horse will grind ten bushels of wheat or rye per hour, sufficiently fine for flour. The cost of a mill, with the machinery for a horse to work it, will be from 250 to $300 The inventor is now busily engaged upon his mills, and will soon be able to furnish them to order. Letters upon the subject, addressed to Henry Bailey, Hartford, Conn. will be duly attended to.

Patrick Doyle, aged sixty, shot himself in England in consequence of *disappointment in a love affair*, with a young girl about *sixteen* or *seventeen*.

Moore and Byron.—The following comparison is taken from the Edinburgh Review.—"Mr. Moore's Parnassus is a blooming Eden; Lord Byron's is a rugged wilderness of shame and sorrow. The poetry of the former is the thornless rose—its touch is velvet, its hue vermillion, and its graceful form is cast in beauty's mould.—The poetry of the latter is a prickly bramble, or sometimes a deadly *Upas*—of form uncouth and uninviting, that has its root in the clefts of the rocks, its head mocking the skies, round which the loud cataracts roar, warring with the thunder cloud and the tempest."

Home.—At home it is, and only at home, that we show the natural man, the real temper of the beast; perverse or sociable, overbearing, stern, or affectionate; cross or cruel; gentle or severe; our infirmities, whatever they are, the kind pulsation of the heart, the more wicked emotions of the mind. If there be any bad blood in the fellow, he will show it—whenever he dares—whenever he can; but where can he show it more safely than at home, where his wife and children cannot help themselves, and his people are paid so much a-week to bear it. See him at home, therefore; whoever he may be; whatever he may be; good or bad; great or little; if you would know his true value. Is it a pyramid? go near to it, if you would know its real strength;—it may have been built of pebbles. Is it a ruin? go near to it—nearer it may have been richly sculptured; it may be a treasury of ornament. A man may be a hypocrite all his life before the public; but no man ever was before his own family.

FOREIGN.

The Greek War.—The accounts from Smyrna are to the 18th of August, from Constantinople to the 23d, from Syra to the 18th, and from Zante to the 25th. The affairs of the Morea have taken a more favorable turn, but to what extent it is impossible to say. Accounts received at Constantinople from Smyrna, of the 18th of August, state, that "Ibrahim Pacha, after being joined by the corps brought him by Hussein Bey, undertook a second expedition against Napoli di Romania, and had already arrived before the wall of that fortress. On his approach, the Greeks, who were in a most critical situation, declared by a formal act, and, as is generally believed here, at the instigation of Commodore Hamilton, they implored the protection of England. Ibrahim Pacha, disconcerted by this event, applied to Commodore Hamilton for an explanation; but instead of any answer being given him, the Greeks, impelled by despair, made an unexpected attack on the Arabs, who were already dispirited. After several partial but sanguinary combats, Ibrahim Pacha hastily retreated to Tripolizza. This news, and the reverses at Missolonghi, have produced a very great sensation here."

This account is confirmed through various channels. But our confidence is somewhat weakened when we find intermingled, statements like these, under date of Constantinople, August 22:

"The Porte has received very alarming news from the Archipelago, which being most intimately connected with the affairs of Greece, may have more serious political consequences than was at first believed. The Government at Napoli has, in its despair, applied for English protection, and sent deputies to implore the King of Great Britain to give them succour. As Commodore Hamilton, who is at anchor before Napoli di Romania, has several times openly taken the part of the Greeks, this intelligence has excited a sensation here that it would be difficult to describe. *This was still more increased by the information which was received at the same time, that the North American squadron, so long announced by the Greeks, has arrived off Hydra, and has taken possession of the Island of Porrus, situated opposite to Hydra.* The Divan has since had several extraordinary sittings, and the consternation that has been excited is evident. The French Ambassador, Count Guilleminot, and the Russian Charge d'Affaires, M. Minziacky, sent expresses to their Courts.

BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL.

The brig Phœnix, Capt. Rice, arrived at Baltimore on the 28th ult., in 34 days from Bahia. A few days before Capt. R. sailed, great rejoicings took place at Bahia in consequence of *the acknowledgment of the Independence of Brazil by Portugal.* The markets at Bahia were dull for flour and other articles of American produce. The Phœnix is only 24 days from in sight of Pernambuco.

Extract of a letter from St. Petersburg (Russia,) Aug. 4.

"This morning, at 5 o'clock, the famous race, between two Cossack and two English horses, took place. The distance was about 54 to 56 English miles, and one of the English gained the race, by about 200 yards. Two of the horses were completely "knocked up," and the other two very much distressed, particularly the Cossack horses. The whole distance was run in 2 hours and 50 minutes!" [Where's the use of telling a bad story, when it is so easy to make a good one.]

Save your Rags!—House-keepers we fear do not properly appreciate the importance of saving the rags made in their families. As regards domestic economy, to save rags instead of burning them, will be adding an item to their receipts, sufficient in its amount in the course of a year, to provide as much writing paper as most families will have occasion for. Besides, it is of consequence in a political point of view that rags should be preserved. So greatly increased is the demand for paper, that thousands of dollars are annually expended by the manufacturers for *imported rags.* This ought not to be, and we feel assured it would be otherwise, if it were the rule of every family, in town and country, to save their rags. Wherever it has been neglected or removed, let the Rag-bag again occupy its niche in the sitting-room, and the rags be carefully deposited therein, that our paper-makers may no longer be obliged to buy foreign rags. Common household rags, we understand, are worth four and five cents the pound, but were they worth only *one* cent, patriotism we have no doubt would prompt our matrons and the fair daughters of our land to preserve them from the flames.—*Bost. Pat.*

Impromptu, addressed to a young scapegrace who was neglecting his professional study as a lawyer; and whose extravagance frequently placed him in the keeping of the sheriff's officers.

Says *Scamp* to his friend,
"My life I'll amend,
In good earnest the law I'll pursue."
Says his friend, in reply,
"That's right, *Scamp*, for why,
The law has too long pursu'd you."

Pronouncing Testament.—Under this title, Messrs. Lincoln & Edmonds, of Boston, some time since published an edition of the New Testament, with the proper names and other difficult words properly and correctly marked for pronunciation. There can be no doubt of the utility of such a work, if prepared in a proper manner, and the author of the Pronouncing Testament, Mr. Alga, was, we presume, quite capable of discharging the duties he had assigned to himself in undertaking the work.

From a Correspondent of the Washington City Gazette.

MURFREESBORO, (TENN.) OCT. 14.

General Jackson arrived here yesterday evening, and was waited on by a committee from the Houses of Assembly, appointed for that purpose, and invited to meet the Legislature, in the Hall of Representatives to-day, at 12 o'clock. Accordingly, a little before that hour, he was again waited on by the committee, and conducted into the Hall, where he was addressed by the two Speakers, in behalf of the respective Houses over which they presided. To these addresses the General made a suitable and very appropriate reply. After this ceremony had been gotten through with, the General then handed in his resignation, herewith enclosed, which was read by Mr. Speaker Brady, in the presence of both Houses, and a very crowded gallery. The scene was a solemn and imposing one, and was witnessed with the most profound attention. It is impossible to describe the interest and feeling that the occasion inspired. The veteran was surrounded with many of his most intimate acquaintances, bosom friends, and companions in arms, from whose eyes, as well as his own, the big briny drops were seen to steal. All regret his resignation; but, all approve the motives which have led to it.—*Gazette.*

General Jackson's Resignation to the Legislature of Tennessee.

Two years ago, by the unsolicited suffrage of the Legislature of Tennessee, I was appointed to the situation of Senator in Congress. Pursuing the principle by which I had ever been governed, neither to seek after nor decline office, the appointment conferred was accepted. Aware of the practice which had long prevailed, of selecting from each extreme of the State, a person for the high and responsible situation of Senator, I felt regret at being brought forward to disturb a system which had so long obtained; yet inasmuch as the Legislature, without any knowledge or understanding on my part, had called me to the situation, it was impossible to withhold my consent; and accordingly the appointment was, though reluctantly, accepted; not, however, without its being previously professed by my friends that a longer term of service than one Congress would neither be required or expected. That service has been performed. I was still, though, pondering and in doubt, whether exceptions to my resigning might not be taken; and if it might not be proper for me to execute the full term which you had assigned me, when my mind was brought to a conclusion by some late proceedings of your own, and a determination formed to surrender immediately back into your hands the responsible trust you had heretofore confided.

One inducement to my determination is, that travelling to the city of Washington twice a year imposes no inconsiderable fatigue; and although this is a minor consideration, and one which would have been met with cheerfulness if business involving the interest of our happy country had required the exertion; yet I am aware of nothing of great national importance which is likely to come before Congress, excepting a subject that you have lately had before your body—the amending the Constitution of the United States in relation to the choice of a Chief Magistrate. Upon this matter I greatly doubted whether it might not be my duty again to appear in the Senate, and extend my feeble aid towards producing an alteration in which great interest with the people of the United States exists, and on which the security of our Republican system may depend. But having been advised of a resolution of your honorable body, presenting again my name to the American People, for the office of Chief Magistrate of this Union, I could no longer hesitate on the course I should pursue; doubt yielded to certainty, and I determined forthwith to ask your indulgence, to be excused from any further service in the Councils of the Nation.

Thus situated,—my name presented to the freemen of the United States for the first office known to the constitution,—I could not, with any thing of approbation on my part, consent either to urge or encourage an alteration, which might wear the appearance of being induced by selfish considerations,—by a desire to advance my own views. I feel a thorough and safe conviction, that imputation would be ill founded, and that nothing could prompt me to any active course, on that subject, which my judgment did not approve; yet, as from late events it might be inferred, that the prospects of your recommendation could be rendered probable only by the People having the choice given to them direct, abundant room would be afforded to ascribe any exertions of mine to causes appertaining exclusively to myself. Imputations thus made, would be extremely irksome to any person of virtuous and independent feeling; they would certainly prove so to me; and hence the determination to retire from a situation where strong suspicions might at least attach, and with great seeming propriety. I hasten, therefore, to tender this my resignation into the hands of those who conferred it, that, in the exercise of their constitutional rights, they may confide it to some one deserving their confidence and approbation.

Being about to retire again to private life, it is probably the last time I shall have an opportunity of addressing you. Permit me, then, to suggest some remarks upon the amendment which you have proposed to the Constitution of the United States.—Our political fabric being regulated by checks and balances, where experience assures us that those which have been resorted to are inefficient; or that, however well their boundaries have been defined on the barrier to the encroachments of power or corruption, in any of the departments of government is necessary, a corrective should be applied; and under such circumstances, it is the duty of the People to see that one is provided. There is no truth more sacred in politics, and none more conclusively stamped upon all the State Constitutions, as well as the Federal Constitution, than that which requires the three great departments of power—the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive—to be kept separate and apart. But simple and manifest as this truth is, the difficulty of arriving at it, in practice with constitutional restraints, still remains, and presents a question, whether the wisdom and virtue of the present generation, with a view to amendment in this important matter, may not be usefully employed? Gratitude to the founders of our happy government, cannot be lessened by honest efforts, on our part, to improve, or rather to fortify, the blessings which have been transmitted to us, with such additional guards as experience has proved to be necessary. Upon this principle, I venture fully to accord with you in the contemplated change proposed to the Constitution: and, indeed, would go further. With a view to sustain more effectually, in practice, the axiom which divides the three great classes of power into independent, constitutional checks, I would impose a provision, rendering any member of Congress ineligible to office under the General Government, during the term for which he was elected, and for two years thereafter, except in cases of judicial office; and these I would except for the reason, that vacancies in this department are not frequent occurrences, and because no barrier should be interposed in selecting to the Bench men of the first talents and integrity. Their trusts and duties being of the most responsible kind, the widest possible range should be permitted, that judicious and safe selections might be made. The politician may err, yet his error may be presently retrieved, and no considerable injury result; but with Judges, particularly in the last resort, error is fatal, because without a remedy.

The effect of such a constitutional provision is obvious. By it, Congress, in a considerable degree, would be free from that connection with the Executive Department, which at present gives strong ground of apprehension and jealousy on the part of the people. Members, instead of being liable to be withdrawn from legislating on the great interests of the nation, through prospects of executive patronage, would be more liberally confided in by their constituents; while their vigilance would be less interrupted by party feelings and party excitements. Calculations, from intrigue or management, would fail; nor would their deliberations, or their investigation of subjects, consume so much time. The morals of the country would be improved, and virtue, uniting with the labors of the Representatives, and with the official ministers of the law, would tend to perpetuate the honor and glory of the Government.

But if this change in the Constitution should not be obtained, and important appointments continue to devolve on the Representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced, that corruption will become the order of the day; and that, under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to establish precedents for the public good, evils of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the Republic may arise. It is through this channel that the People may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty, and where tyranny may well be apprehended to spring up in some favorable emergency. Against such inroads every guard ought to be interposed, and none better occurs, than that of closing the suspected avenue with some necessary constitutional restriction. We know human nature to be prone to evil: we are early taught to pray, that we may not be led into temptation; and hence the opinion, that by constitutional provision, all avenues to temptation, on the part of our political servants, should be closed.

My name having been before the nation for the office of Chief Magistrate during the time I served as your Senator, placed me in a situation truly delicate; but delicate as it was, my friends do not, and my enemies cannot, charge me with descending from the independent ground then occupied; with degrading the trust reposed on me, by intriguing for the Presidential chair. As, by a resolution of your body, you have thought proper again to present my name to the American People, I must entreat to be excused from any further service in the Senate; and to suggest, in conclusion, that it is due to myself to practice upon the maxims recommended to others; and hence, feel constrained to retire from a situation where temptations may exist and suspicions arise of the exercise of an influence tending to my own aggrandisement. Accept, &c. &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

A large ship of 1800 tons burthen, and calculated to carry 60 guns, was launched from the ship yard of Messrs. Teese and Vanhook, on Thursday at two o'clock, P. M. She was built by Teese & Van Hook, and Bowers & Van Dusen, under the superintendence of Mr. Grice, for a gentleman in New York, who, it is understood, intends her for the South American or Greek market. We are informed that she reflects the greatest credit on the builders, and in point of workmanship and materials she is not surpassed by any vessel in the United States service.—*U. S. Gaz.*

On the favorite horse *Cleaveland*, which was run at last Doncaster races in England, bets to the amount of *one million sterling* were depending. New York has not yet overtaken the English spirit of wager.

Steward of the United States' Ship Decoy, brought to Philadelphia by a vessel from Pensacola, is fraught with heavy news:

"U. S. SHIP DECOY,
Off Barancas, Oct. 11, 1825.

"The U. S. ship Decoy arrived here on the 9th, after a passage of 11 days from Havana, and there she contracted the yellow fever, which has proved very fatal to her officers and crew.

The following officers and men have fallen victims to the disease:

Lieut. Com. Dulany Forrest died Oct. 1st.

Lieut. G. F. Weaver died 5th.

Wm. J. Scheffelin, ord. seaman, died 1st.

John Malcom, do. died 7th.

The balance of the sick are landed at the Barancas, and doing well.

Lieut. Com. Wm. Pottenger, Lieut. William Green, Sailingmaster G. B. Wilkinson, Doctor Gideon White, Midshipmen Skinner, Aiken, and Yancey, Master's Mate B. L. Richardson, Gunner Thomas Stanley, and Boatswain L. Welch, are all well."

The sloop of war lately launched at Charlestown, Massachusetts, we are informed, was not built after either a French or English model, as stated by us on the authority of a Boston paper, but is exclusively of American origin. She was planned by Colonel Doughty, of this city, under whose direction the moulds by which she was built were made and sent to Charlestown. Her elliptic stern (like those of the other ships of the Navy now building) is of his own invention, as may be seen by a model now in the office of the Navy Commissioners, and is altogether dissimilar to the round stern of the ships in the British Navy, attributed to Mr. Seppings, (but improperly so, inasmuch as it has been in use for more than half a century in the German merchant service.) These remarks are due to Colonel D. whose merit as a Naval Constructor is well known to all naval men. The Brandywine, we are informed, is the first vessel, built in this manner, which has ever been at sea.—*Nat. Int.*

"We are informed that the governments of France and England have lately applied to the government of U. S. to obtain from it the models of new frigates of a superior construction. The American government did not think proper to comply with the request of England, but in the case of France, answered that it would embrace with pleasure, any opportunity of acknowledging the services of its ancient and generous friend, and immediately ordered the models asked for to be prepared. It is further said that the Brandywine frigate, herself a beautiful example of the new construction, that the government has equipped in order to re-convey Gen. Lafayette to France, will bring these models which the Americans have with such a good grace, and with so much cordiality, granted to us."

[The above singular paragraph from a late *Journal du Commerce* of Paris, if true about the fact of the *application*, carries a high compliment from the *oldest* maritime countries of Europe to one of the youngest in the world.—But as to the form of the *answer*, there must be some mistake in the distinction made between England and France. It suggests, however, a question, which *may* serve to clear up a subject which appeared a little mysterious. Is *this* the commission with which Comm. Morris is said to be entrusted and which he is to execute both in France and England, after having landed Gen. Lafayette?

Richmond Enquirer.

The Corporation of New York have, as we learn, passed a resolution authorizing the purchase of twenty four copies of Tanner's American Atlas, for the use of the various public offices of that city. This is an example, which we should be glad to see followed in other cities; for the work possesses the highest intrinsic merit, and so able and industrious a geographer as Mr. Tanner deserves universal encouragement.—*Nat. Gaz.*

New York.—From a census recently taken in the city of New York, the returns of which are not yet complete, it is estimated that the population will exceed 175,000—making an augmentation of 50,000 in the last five years. The city contained, in

1790, but	33,131
1800,	60,489
1810,	96,373
1820,	122,806
probably in 1825,	175,000

and has averaged, for the last 70 years, from one-eighth to one-tenth of the whole population of the state, which will now probably amount to one million and a half of free inhabitants.

A recent census of Albany, N. Y., gives 15,974 inhabitants, an increase of 3,474 in five years.

A late census of Providence, R. I., gives a population of 15,323, shewing an increase of 4,194 in five years.

New York, Oct. 26.

The work is done.—At 20 minutes past 11 o'clock this morning, the joyful intelligence was proclaimed to our citizens by the roar of artillery, that the great, the gigantic work, of uniting the upper lakes with the ocean, was completed, and that exactly *an hour and twenty minutes before*, the first boat from Erie had entered the canal, and commenced its voyage to New York. This proud intelligence having been communicated in the same manner to Sandy Hook, and notice of its reception returned to the city, the return salute was commenced at Fort Lafayette, by a national salute, at 22 minutes past eleven, and the sounds of our rejoicing sent roaring and echoing along the mountains, and among the Highlands, back to Buffalo, where it was, doubtless, received long before this paper went to press.

At the last session of the [illegible] this State, a resolution was [illegible] Chief-Justice Taylor, the [illegible] well, Duncan Cameron and [illegible] Esqs. were requested to [illegible] system of *Public Education*, [illegible] tion of children of poor [illegible] and report the same at [illegible] From the acknowledged [illegible] men thus designated, and [illegible] they invariably manifest [illegible] measures as have for their [illegible] of our State, we entertain [illegible] the wishes of the Assembly [illegible] with.

Considering Education as [illegible] cipal foundations both of [illegible] tional prosperity, and believing [illegible] vernments framed for the [illegible] their citizens, it is of the highest [illegible] that knowledge should be [illegible] we sincerely hope that the [illegible] presented to the consideration [illegible] ture, in so forcible a manner [illegible] its success. In many of our [illegible] particularly those of New [illegible] tablishment of public schools [illegible] most favorite objects of their [illegible] in a state, whose honors and [illegible] ly open to the exertions of [illegible] is to adopt virtue and merit [illegible] ble the soil from whence they [illegible] most certain mode of acquiring [illegible] lic the talents of all her citizens [illegible] to all, as far as practicable, [illegible] Education.

The poverty or loss of parents [illegible] to be the means of wi[illegible] country, and burying in [illegible] might have proved its most [illegible] naments. We trust, therefore, [illegible] tors will consider it among [illegible] cred duties to adopt immediate [illegible] cious steps for establishing [illegible] They will thus be instrumental [illegible] valuable band of citizens, who [illegible] unmindful of their liberality [illegible] in the reach of their exertions, [illegible] talents may entitle them to.

New York.

The Race.—Yesterday the Ri[illegible] between the *Southern* mare Flo[illegible] *Northern* mare Ariel. The [illegible] follows: The first heat was [illegible] beating half a length—the second [illegible] la, by half a neck—the third [illegible] by 60 or 70 yards. Time—1st [illegible] utes 58 seconds—2d, 5 minutes [illegible] —3d, 5 minutes 58 seconds. [illegible] hear that there was any unfair [illegible] thing was above board, and were [illegible] our losing sportsmen will yield [illegible] with a becoming nonchalance. [illegible] been informed of the amount of [illegible] staked—but it was great, and [illegible] bets, could not fall far short of [illegible] lars.

Since the above was in type, [illegible] communication upon the subject [illegible] ceived:

At starting, Flirtilla was [illegible] vorite—Ariel took the lead [illegible] the first round: at the beginning [illegible] cond round, Flirtilla made a [illegible] passed, and kept ahead until the [illegible] of the third mile, when Ariel [illegible] gradually gaining on her, came [illegible] ed her in fine style, winning [illegible] about half a length—both horses [illegible] under whip and spur.

Betting was now in favor [illegible] three to two offered that she [illegible] On the second heat Flirtilla [illegible] lead, and kept it—when she came [illegible] of the course, on the last quarter [illegible] certain of the heat, was held up [illegible] fore arriving at the goal, came [illegible] stop; Ariel's rider, perceiving [illegible] a push, came up with her, and [illegible] ace of winning the heat, and [illegible] race—two leaps more would have [illegible] But Flirtilla was too near home [illegible] Ariel to succeed; she won, however [illegible] than half a neck. The race was [illegible] ed—Flirtilla winning the third [illegible] great ease. The three miles were [illegible] in quick time: there was some [illegible] of opinion among the judges on the [illegible] neither of the heats was run in [illegible] minutes. Both horses were [illegible]

After Flirtilla had passed [illegible] manner she did, on the second [illegible] first heat, Ariel did not appear [illegible] chance. The interest, therefore [illegible] enlisted in her favor, when she [illegible] edly won the heat in such gallant [illegible] deservedly great. But the [illegible] pectations that were formed of [illegible] were unfounded; she had done her [illegible] the bottom as well as speed of [illegible] ed to be superior in the two [illegible] The interest that was manifested [illegible] course, particularly after the [illegible] very great, and the bets depending [illegible] posed to be heavier than has been [illegible] a long time before, except at the [illegible] between Eclipse and Henry.

Quack Doctor.—A physician [illegible] the difference between a regular [illegible] and Quack, replied,

"A monkey observing a butcher [illegible] a jug of Ale, wished to be [illegible] *having the capacity*—he drew [illegible] from the barrel, but not knowing [illegible] stop it again, let the Ale all run [illegible] he frisked about in the greatest [illegible] able."

A small Mistake.—A man [illegible] explain the contents of a musical [illegible] to a sword—there, said he, [illegible] tlemen, there is the sword with [illegible] laam killed his ass. A standard [illegible] right, observing that Balaam [illegible] and did not kill his ass—that he [illegible] ed for one. Well, resumed the [illegible] without embarrassment, *then [illegible] tlemen, which Balaam wished to [illegible]*

to a certainty that Mr. Price has
e principal part of the Italian Ope-
y, and they may be expected by
cket. This is truly a novel, and
ay prove a profitable speculation.
aris and New York, will be the
where a full Italian opera com-
be found. M. Garcia enjoys the
k in his profession—the *Prima*
beautiful young lady of 19, with
e voice, and, in proof of the esti-
which she is held, she received
s at the late musical festival at
e Miss Stephens received but 200
The *Sopranos and contra-altos* are
class, they bring out their own
dresses, and a leader of the or-
N. Y. Adv.

he passengers in the Silas Rich-
ew York, from Liverpool, is the
Kean of the Theatre.

rtford Mirror says, that the panic
the failure of the Eagle Bank has
at in that city, that several mar-
e refused to take American half
r dollars, because they were stamp-
Eagle.

ed that the debts of five of the
houses which have recently failed
k, were estimated at $2,500,000,
available funds would not exceed

Baltimore, Nov. 4.

n by a gentleman from Chester-
the trial of John Conners has
the Jury, after about an hour's
, acquitted him upon the force of
e of gentlemen from Millersburg,
y, that Conners, at the time of
of Miss Cunningham, in Cecil,
he was charged) was at Millers-
ir employment. We learn that
s presented a singular instance of
of proof of the identity of person.
an avowing himself a murderer,
y being satisfied that such avowal
—*Chronicle.*

aw.—In the year 1457, a pro-
as issued by Henry the Eighth,
en should not meet together to
talk, and that all men should
wives in their houses."

ign of Henry VIII. seventy two
executions took place for robbe-
exclusive of the religious mur-
are known to have been nume-
ning on an average to six exe-
ay, Sundays included, during
f his reign.

s of Fortune.—The instability of
rs is often the theme of the mor-
e divine. Man, a dependent be-
ct to alternate changes of sun-
gloom, joy and sorrow, smiles
is brightest hopes converted in-
ntment, and his most pleasing
visions suddenly changed to
dies of sorrow and dismay. It
a source of consolation, while
f Fortune is continually revolv-
en our reverses are not exempt
iversal decree, and that they
tationary; but that, by due and
rtion of our mental and physi-
what appear lost may be restor-
on become plenitude, relaxa-
its elasticity, and honest po-
an endowed with wealth, and
ith the blessings of prosperity

brated Goldsmith remarks, that
erit consists not in never falling,
every time he falls." There
losophy and judgment in the
which moreover encourages
application. If easterly winds
them dark clouds, and unveil-
from Europe, let westerly winds
them, what we trust they will be
w, that disappointments in bu-
only induce us to redouble our
our spirits may bend, but will
under the pressure of losses,
an foresight could not prevent,
n cannot remedy, and that like
ting sun, our merchants, cheer-
e that points to future good,"
e to persevere in the course of
industry, integrity, and honor.
Charleston Courier.

Land for Sale.

scriber offers for sale about 350 acres
lying on the northeast side of Cape
miles above Fayetteville, and 9 miles
borough, near an excellent mill site
. The tract, part of which lies im-
he river and is excellent bottom land,
the river across the stage road, af-
situation for building. Part of the
acres) is cleared, and corn, cotton,
on it.
f sale apply to E. J. Hale, in Fayette-
Subscriber in Raleigh.
of J. H. McKETHEN.

Real Estate,
R SALE OR LEASE.
Sold or Leased, on moderate terms,
M'FERD lately occupied by GABRIEL
deceased, having all the necessary
Work Shop, Bark Mills, &c. On the
about Fifty Cords of excellent Tan
will likewise be sold on moderate
person wishing to commence the Tan-
will do well to call and examine the
r further particulars apply to the sub-

JOHN CRUSOE,
CHAS. B. JONES, } Ex'rs,
Oct. 10, 1825—36-1m

nks, of all kinds,
procured at this Office,
at the Post Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1825.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, held on the 1st instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the Fayetteville Office, for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN HUSKE,
ELISHA STEDMAN,
JOHN MATTHEWS,
DAVID B. CRANE,
GEORGE McNEILL,
CHARLES P. MALLETT,
JAMES H. HOOPER,
AARON LAZARUS, Wilmington,
PETER BROWNE, Raleigh.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held at the Banking House on the 7th inst., JOHN HUSKE, Esq. was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

The Vice-President of the United States, accompanied by his family, arrived in this town on Saturday evening last, and took lodgings at the Lafayette Hotel.

On Monday morning, the citizens being desirous to testify their admiration of the talents and worth of the distinguished visiter, waited on him and solicited him to defer the prosecution of his journey for one day, and to honor them with his company at a public dinner. He politely accepted the invitation, and preparations were immediately made for the occasion. Notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, (as Mr. Calhoun had intended to proceed on his journey on that morning,) at 4 o'clock Mr. Tracy had an elegant and abundant Dinner on the table, previous to sitting to which, however, the company were severally presented to the Guest, and enjoyed a few minutes conversation with him. On proceeding to the table, Dr. Benjamin Robinson was requested to act as President, and Paris I. Tillinghast, Esq. as Vice-President. About 50 gentlemen sat down. After the cloth was removed, the following Toasts were drank, interspersed with patriotic and sentimental songs, and with social converse.

TOASTS.

1. Our Country.
2. The President of the United States, and the Heads of Departments.
3. The memory of our country's Father.
4. General Lafayette: Ere now, we trust, in the bosom of his family.
5. The Governor of North Carolina.
6. Our Sister State, South Carolina: Her sons, as citizens, as statesmen, as soldiers, are second to none. her daughters, "the fairest of the fair."
7. The Army and Navy of the United States: Ever ready to assert their country's rights.
8. The Military Academy at West Point: The nursery of American valor, patriotism, and worth.
9. The University of North Carolina, and other Institutions of learning throughout our country.
10. Internal Improvement: Of the grand results of a systematic pursuit of which, New York affords a bright example.
11. Agriculture, Commerce, and the Arts.
12. Greece: Without foreign *protection*, may she achieve her own independence—her's all the glory.
13. The Press: Conducted with honesty and ability, the best guard of our free institutions.

After the regular toasts, a number of volunteers were drank, a few of which we copied.

By Mr. Calhoun.—Fayetteville: May its prosperity be such as to constitute a durable monument worthy of the honoured name which it bears.

By Col. Hearsey, of South Carolina.—The memory of Patrick Henry.

By Dr. Robinson, President.—Gen. Jackson, the honest and inflexible republican.

By Mr. Tillinghast, Vice President.—The South American Patriots: May they be as successful in organizing their civil government as they have been in throwing off a foreign yoke.

By J. D. Eccles, Esq.—The War Department: Organized as the present incumbent found it, it will continue to secure national safety, by providing for national honor.

Mr. Calhoun having retired, Dr. Robinson gave,

Our worthy Guest, John C. Calhoun: May the sovereign people elect him President of these United States on the octennial retirement of the present incumbent.

By John Mac Rae, Esq.—The memory of William Lowndes, a distinguished son of Carolina.

By J. Huske, Esq.—The Union of the States.

By John Armstrong, Esq.—Lieut. Wm. Washington: May he be to Greece what his uncle was to the United States.*

By Mr. Tillinghast.—Gen. Bolivar, the Washington of South America.

By Capt. Wm. L. Hawley.—America: We, her sons, are proud to see the rest of the world imitating her bright example.

The President and Vice President of the day having retired, their health was drank by the rest of the company, who soon after, at near seven o'clock, retired, delighted with the entertainment, but more especially with the guest, whose suavity of manners, combined with colloquial powers of the first order, fixed the affection of all who approached him.

Mr. Calhoun left here on Tuesday morning, escorted from town by a number of the most respectable citizens, on horseback, and by the Battalion of Artillery, commanded by Capt. Birdsall, and the Independent Company, commanded by Capt. Hooper, which, through their respective Commanding Officers, had tendered their services for that purpose, which had been accepted by Mr. Calhoun. At 9 o'clock, the Battalion and Independent Company formed line in front of the Lafayette Hotel, and when he appeared saluted him, after which they took up the line of march, followed by Mr. Calhoun and citizens on horseback. When arrived at Clarendon Bridge the line was again formed, and the salute again given as Mr. Calhoun passed. In taking leave of the officers, and of the citizens, he expressed himself highly gratified with the flattering attentions paid to him, and with the appearance and discipline of the troops, observing that he had never seen militia better trained.

*It was lately announced in the English papers that a nephew of our illustrious Washington had gone to the aid of the Greeks.

We were pleased to observe that the good example set at the dinner in Columbia, S. C. was followed here; that we neither toasted the Guest to his face nor had a speech from him. All would have been happy to hear Mr. Calhoun speak, but it was not considered respectful to *demand* it of him.

Lafayette Hotel.—We have been requested by several gentlemen, who attended the dinner at this splendid establishment on Monday, to notice particularly the taste and order with which every thing was conducted, the profusion of choice dishes of various kinds in the several courses, the excellent wines and spirits, but especially the celerity with which it was all provided, Mr. Tracy having had no longer notice than from 9 or 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

We understand that Mr. Calhoun paid the house the highest compliment. He took occasion to say that he had not met with so comfortable quarters at any Hotel north of Baltimore. We are glad to have it in our power to speak well of the conduct of an establishment so creditable to the town.

Public dinners were given to the Vice President last week at Camden and at Cheraw, S. C.

Two distinguished travellers, the Duke of Saxe Weimer, a German, and Count Vidua, an Italian, are expected here shortly, on a tour through the Southern States.

The Legislature of this State will assemble on the 21st inst. It will probably be a long and interesting session, as the various subjects of Internal Improvement, Education, the Judiciary, and the Banking System, will come before it, in addition to the multitude of private business which is annually transacted.

The United States District Court for the North Carolina District will assemble in Raleigh on Saturday next. M'Kinney and Skipper, now confined in the Jail of this county, on charges of robbing the mail, will be arraigned before the court at this term.

Gen. Lafayette.—We had prepared the following article for the last week's paper, but were happy to find the truth of it denied in the National Journal. The Press, however, again declares that the statement below is correct, and the Editor of the Norfolk Herald has seen letters from on board the Brandywine which confirms it; but little danger seems to have been apprehended, as all new vessels are subject to leak during their first voyage.

We regret to learn that the United States Frigate Brandywine had been but a few days at sea when she was discovered to have eight feet water in her hold. Thirty thousand weight of ammunition, and a quantity of ballast was thrown overboard. All hands were called to the pumps, and she was cleared of the water which was found to pour in through the sides where the oakum had washed out. So unseaworthy was this vessel found that a consultation was held whether it was, or was not, prudent to proceed on the voyage. When last spoke she was within a few days sail of Havre.—She will there undergo a thorough repair. Several of the hands had died. *General Lafayette* enjoyed good health; he expected that all his family would be assembled at Havre to welcome him to his native shore. More than once, on the passage, the General has indulged in the expression of a hope, that he has not left the United States for ever. [*Press.*

The packet ship Edward Bonaffe has arrived at New York from Havre, from which place she sailed on the 17th September. On the 29th of September, lat. 48, long. 14, she passed the U. S. Ship Brandywine, apparently all well—as it was blowing fresh, she did not speak her.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the Southrons have won the great race at New York. For particulars, we refer to the preceding page.

We should have stated last week that the President had returned to Washington from his late visit to his father. He arrived there on the 26th ult.

The reign of the Indian summer is not yet over; there having been no rain since our last, the Cape Fear river is still very low.

Our readers will find in the preceding page an interesting Letter from Gen. Jackson to the Legislature of Tennessee on resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States. We have no time to make remarks on it, but we presume there are few of our readers who will disagree with him in his sentiments relative to the appointment of Members of Congress to offices under the General Government. It has long been a subject of regret with us that such a law as the General recommends has never been passed, and we hope that another session of Congress will not pass without such a one, which would be more honorable to those who enacted it, than all the *professions* of purity and patriotism they could possibly make.

It is probable that Judge Hugh L. White, of Knoxville, will be elected without opposition to succeed Gen. Jackson in the Senate. He has consented to serve, if chosen.

Madame Johnson lately had the intrepidity to ascend in a balloon from Castle Garden, in the city of New York. She rose to a height, as she supposed, of five or six miles, and had been three quarters of an hour in the air, when she landed in a pond, with no other injury than being wet. What is considered a very extraordinary circumstance, is, that Madame Johnson says she did not find, as is usually supposed to be the case, the air colder as she ascended, and so rare as to render respiration difficult; but, on the contrary, that she breathed with perfect freedom, and found the air warmer as she ascended, and colder as she descended. This inconsistency between the experience of man and woman, we have not seen satisfactorily accounted for; but if we were to offer an opinion on the subject, gallantry might prompt us to say that *she*, in ascending, approached a clime more congenial to her angel mind than this lower wicked world: *he*, vice versa.

The Creek Treaty.—The following paragraph is from the Savannah Georgian:

"*Important paper.*—We understand that during the researches of Joseph V. Beaven, Esq. for purposes connected with his proposed History of the State of Georgia, the copy of a document has been discovered by which all the Chiefs of the Creek Nation (both of the Upper and Lower Towns) recognise the right of the Coweta Towns to dispose of their lands. Placing every thing else out of question, this document establishes the validity of the late treaty, past the possibility of a doubt. The fact was alluded to by Governor Troup in his letter to the President, but the document in question was not at that time discovered."

We should like to see two questions settled before we admit the validity of the treaty to be established past a doubt. 1. What is the evidence by which this "copy" is supported? 2. *If* it be a genuine document, was it made anterior or subsequent to the passage of the law forbidding, under the penalty of death, the sale of any more lands? If the former, it "needs no ghost" to tell the Editor of the Georgian that his "important paper" will not weigh a feather in establishing the treaty; for the Indians had certainly the most indubitable right to revoke any power which they had a right to grant.

DIED,

On the 11th ult. near Fort Claiborne, Alabama, while on his way to the state of Mississippi, after a lingering illness, Major Alexander Rowland, late of Robeson county, in this state, which he formerly represented in the State Legislature, and served as Sheriff for many years. He was a correct officer, and, in his intercourse with the world, a man of exemplary integrity and honesty. His loss and separation from this transitory world will, with painful reflections, be deeply deplored, and his memory cherished, by his relatives and friends.—*Communicated.*

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

From our correspondent.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Cyne, Hallett, from Barbadoes.
Brig Spartan, Drinkwater, Portland.
Brig Rapid, Pierce, St. Thomas.
Brig Jones, Winchell, Turk's Island.
Schr. Arms, Sylvester, St. Thomas.
Schr. Jane, Wilcox, Do.
Schr. Ontario, Faunce, Do.
Schr. Superior, Howes, Charleston.
Schr. William and Nancy, Cody, Boston.
Sloop Lydia Ann Eliza, Ire'and, Philadelphia.
Brig Halcyon, Darling, New York.

CLEARED,

Brig Volant, Tupper, for St. Vincent's.
Brig President Manning, Grafton, New York.
Schr. Cyno, Hallett, New York.
Schr. Regulator, McIlhenny, Charleston.
Schr. Convert, Snodd, Jamaica.
Schr. Gleaner Packet, Prior, Boston.

Map of North Carolina.

THIS desirable Work, which has been unavoidably delayed, is now progressing, and will probably be completed in the course of the ensuing winter. Those gentlemen who have been kind enough to undertake the correction of the Maps of their respective counties, and who have not yet found it convenient to do so, are respectfully solicited to give the matter a moment of their attention as soon as may be convenient.

From the specimens of correctness which those Maps that have been received in most instances afford, the public may be assured that a more correct Map of the State will be obtained by the means pursued than by any other that could have been adopted. In many instances entire Maps of the different counties have been made out with great labour, and no doubt with as much accuracy.

To those gentlemen from whom the corrected Maps have been received, the subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1825—33tf

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

STOP THE MURDERER!

300 Dollars Reward.

THE Subscribers pledge their sacred honour to pay to any gentleman or to any person or persons whatever, that will at any time in the course of twelve months from the date hereof, apprehend and deliver to either of us, or to any Sheriff in the State of North Carolina, the living body of a certain *JOSEPH SOLLIS*, late of Duplin county, who now stands charged by a verdict of an Inquest convened by the coroner of Duplin county, of the wilful murder of Abram Kornegay, late of said county.

The said Sallis is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, between 30 and 40 years of age, of a swarthy complection, a very large black beard, black hair, and eyes, slow and lazy spoken, a grave and low voice, a weak and designing sly look, some scars on his forehead, near the border of the hair, spreads his mouth very wide when he laughs, the upper fore teeth somewhat defective.

BRYAN KORNEGAY,
HENRY KORNEGAY.

November 9, 1825—40 tf

A great Bargain offered.

AS the Subscriber is about removing to Wadesborough, he is induced to offer for sale that

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

Whereon he lives, containing 1200 acres, situated on each side of Big Brown creek, and within 30 miles of Cheraw and 12 of Wadesborough. Upwards of 250 acres of it is first rate bottom land, and the soil of all is well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and Oats. Nearly 200 acres are cleared, and a considerable part of it fresh; all under a good Fence. The improvements are, good Log Houses, with shingled roofs and stone chimneys Apple and Peach Orchards, with several excellent Springs of pure and wholesome water. As I am determined to sell, if possible, a great bargain will be given, and, to an approved purchaser, long indulgence for a part or all of the purchase money, if the interest is paid; or I will exchange it for lands in the state of Tennessee.

Any gentleman wishing a good cotton farm, a healthy situation of good land, would do well to apply early, before it is rented out for the ensuing year.

JOSEPH TANNER.

Anson county, N. C. Nov. 9—40-eo3m

☞ Advertisements, communications, &c. for the editor of the Observer, may be left at the Post Office, when it is inconvenient to bring them to the Observer office.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To. D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.	4	
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,	-	gallon.	1 25	1 60
Apple, in dem'd	-	do.	45	50
Peach,	-	do.	50	
Bacon, - -	-	lb.	6½	7
Beeswax -	-	do.	30	32½
Butter, -	-	do	12½	15
Bagging	-	yard,	25	28
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.	19	22
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	18	19
Candles, Mould,	-	do	14	15
Spermaceti,	-	do		37
Cotton, dull	-	do	12	
Corn, -	-	bushel	50	60
Copperas -	-	lb.	4½	5
Flax -	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel	80	85
Flour Sup. scarce	-	barrel.	7½	
Fine, do.	-	do	6	
Fish, Herrings	-	do	4 00	4½
Mullet	-	do	6 00	
Feathers -	-	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland, -	-	gallon,	90	1 25
Country, -	-	do	43	45
Ginger -	-	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	-	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	-	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.		
West India,	-	do		
Iron, - -	-	100 lb.	5½	5¾
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3 50	
Flotant	-	do	3 50	
Lime, - -	-	cask,	2 25	2 50
Lard -	-	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.	10	11
Logwood -	-	100 lb.	2 50	3
Molasses, -	-	gallon,	42½	
Nutmegs -	-	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, cut, Assorted	-	do	7	8
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	-	do	60	65
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats, -	-	bush	35	40
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed	-	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork -	-	barrel.	8 00	9 00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	-	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper, -	-	lb.	21	22
Pimento, -	-	do	30	
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	7 50	8
Others,	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	-	do	70	80
New-England,	-	do	42½	45
Rice, - -	-	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins -	-	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags -	-	lb.	2	6
Shot, -	-	Bag,		3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	12½	14
Common,	-	do	11	12
Loaf, -	-	lb.	22	25
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.		90
Turks Island,	-	do	70	80
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.	25	30
Glauber	-	do	6½	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-Petre -	-	do	12	15
Tallow, -	-	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson, -	-	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	4	5
Manufactured,	-	do	5 00	20
Tin, ⅓ x -	-	box	16 00	18 00
Verdigrs, -	-	lb.	65	
Wheat, -	-	bush.	1	1 25
Whiskey, - -	-	gallon,	40	42½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

POETRY.

WOMAN'S TEAR.

From Byron's "Corsair."

Oh! too convincing—dangerously dear—
In woman's eye the unanswerable tear!
That weapon of her weakness she can wield,
To save—subdue—at once her spear and shield.
Avoid it—Virtue ebbs and Wisdom errs,
Too fondly gazing on that grief of hers!
What lost a world, and bade a hero fly?
The timid tear in Cleopatra's eye.
Yet be the soft triumvir's fault forgiven;
By this, how many lose, not earth—but heaven!
Consign their souls to man's eternal foe,
And seal their own to spare some wanton's woe!

Fayetteville Academy.

A PRINCIPAL TEACHER is wanted in this institution, well qualified to instruct youths of both sexes in all the branches of an English and Classical Education, and to prepare young men for entrance into the Junior Class of any College in the Union. His moral character, and qualifications for teaching the Greek and Latin Classics, must be undoubted.

It is the design of the Trustees to contract with a Gentleman who will take upon himself the sole management and responsibility of the School, comprehending both departments, Male and Female, supply the same with Teachers of his own choice, and furnish every other necessary; in consideration of which he will be entitled to regulate the price of tuition, and to receive all the emoluments derived from it.

This plan is recommended by the experience, that salary employments do not stimulate to that industry and zeal, which are necessary to the successful progress and reputation of a large School, and has its foundation in that principle of self love, which prompts the exertions most where interest lies, by identifying the interest of the Teacher with the character of the School, thus affording to the public the surest guaranty of having their children faithfully taught.

The Academy lot and buildings are situated in a very pleasant part of the town, on one of the principal streets, and in the neighbourhood of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches. The lot is large, and well shaded in the front yard, which communicates with the street over a stile: The main building and wing are three stories high, with a double Portico in front, and is surmounted with a beautiful Belfry—the length and breadth of the main building is about 65 by 45 feet, divided into large apartments, separated by large halls or passages through the centre.

They are sufficiently capacious to accommodate a School of 200 scholars and a family, and the lot is supplied from a Hydrant in the front yard with good and wholesome water.

Few prospects can be more inviting than the present, to a married gentleman with a family, qualified to assist in the School, or capable of taking boarders, (and such a person the Trustees would greatly prefer,) for it combines the advantages of two-fold profits, to be derived from teaching and boarding children from abroad. And when it is known that this Academy is situated in a town with a population of 3600 souls, and that there is no Academy within 60 miles of it, in which the higher branches of learning are taught, the striking advantages of this offer cannot fail to make a strong appeal to the interest and enterprise of the first talents in the country devoted from necessity to the vocations of literature.

The Trustees will lease the buildings, lot, &c. from the first day of January next; (when the present lease expires) for one year; after which they will extend the term to any number of years the contracting parties can agree upon.

Letters, post paid, may be addressed to the subscribers at this place.

LOUIS D. HENRY, JNO. W. WRIGHT, } *Committee.*

Fayetteville, August 10, 1825—40-3t

Hay Mount School.

THE Third Quarter commenced on Monday last. Having engaged Mrs. UNTHANK as an Assistant in the government and instruction of the School, the subscriber flatters himself, that, by their attention and assiduity to the improvement of those committed to their charge, to be enabled to deserve the continuance of public patronage. Terms as heretofore.

F. A. MORELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1825.—35-tf

For Sale,

A VALUABLE *PLANTATION*, on the East side of Cape Fear river, opposite the town of Fayetteville, on the Stage road leading to Raleigh, two and an half miles above Clarendon Bridge—This tract contains three hundred and ninety eight acres, with a good Saw and Grist Mill on the same; the Grist Mill commands a large range of custom. The Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton. Any person disposed to purchase the same may know the terms by applying to Merrit Sedberry in Fayetteville, or Joseph J. Brooks in Chatham county. A great bargain will be given in this Land. JOSEPH J. BROOKS.

September 28, 1825—34-t25D

A good Bargain.

MRS. PERRY, intending to remove from this State, offers her *BRICK HOUSE*, either to Rent or for Sale. Terms will be uncommonly low. If rented, the Two Stores and Dwelling House will be Let, either together or separately, to suit tenants. If sold, Bank Stock will be taken in payment, or a credit of one, two, three, and four years given.

For terms, apply to Mrs. Perry.

Fayetteville, Sept. 26, 1825—34-1 D

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.—Spring Term, 1825.

Susan King, vs. James R. King. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant James R. King, is not an inhabitant of this state, so that the ordinary process of law can be served on him;—*Therefore, it is ordered by the Court*, That publication be made for three months in the Carolina Observer, and Fayetteville Sentinel, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the court house in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1825, to plead, answer, or demur, the said petition will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Test, JOHN W. WRIGHT.

August 13, 1825—28-3m

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured half pint and gin Tumblers, plain, ring neck, and figured pint and quart Decanters, plain and figured pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—8-tf

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825—10-tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber's Plantation on Cape Fear, in June last, a negro man named BEN, aged about 40 years. He is a very large man, of black complexion, and has no particulaer marks about him that I recollect. If Ben will come in and go to his work, he will be forgiven: if he is taken and lodged in jail, or delivered to Frederick Moore, the above reward will be given.

J. A. CAMERON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12—32-tf

100 Dollars Reward.

THE Mails of the United States, of the 18th and 20th July, from Charleston to Fayetteville, and of the 23rd from Fayetteville to Charleston have been robbed. The above reward will be paid to any person who will communicate such information as shall lead to a discovery and conviction of the perpetrator. Two individuals are in confinement under circumstances calculated to excite a strong suspicion of their guilt. A considerable sum of money has been found in the possession of one of them. Any person who may have sent money or other valuable papers by either of the above mentioned Mails, will please forward a description of the same to this Office, as early as may be convenient. JOHN MAC RAE, Postmaster.

Post Office, Fayetteville, Aug. 6, 1825—27-tf

David Stephenson

HAS removed to the Store, lately occupied by Messrs. J. Snively & Co. on Hay Street, opposite the Layfayette Hotel.

September 14.—32tf

Williams & Fenn

HAVE removed to the Store, lately occupied by David Stephenson, on Person Street, a few doors west of the Cape Fear Bank.

September 14—32tf

James Kyle

HAS received, by the late arrivals from N. York, a large and general assortment of new and elegant GOODS, among which are,

Rich Shaded and figured Gros de Naples Silks
Do plain do do
Superior black Nankin Crape
Do do Canton do
Nankin and Canton Crape Robes
Mandarin Crapes, black and coloured
An elegant assortment of Ribbons
Merino square and long Shawls, some very superior
Cassimere Shawls and Points
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, in half and whole pieces
Blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres
Superior Shaded Calico, and common do.
Gimps, Frogs and Daisey Buttons
Superior Flag and Bandana Handkerchiefs
3-4 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 bleached & unbleached Domestic
Plaid and Camlet Cloaks, for Ladies and Gentlemen

With many other articles in the DRY GOODS, GROCERY, HARDWARE, & QUEENSWARE line, all of which are offered at unusually low prices, by Wholesale or Retail.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1825—tf

Molasses, Sugar, &c.

Just received by Steam boat North Carolina,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES;

40 Casks Stone Lime,
20 Barrels Apple Brandy,
10 hhds. Brown Sugar,
20 do. Molasses,
2 pipes Holland Gin,
5 barrels Mackerel,
10 do. Superior Ale,
2 do. Lime Juice,
10 do. Superior Cider, for bottling,
India Matting,
Gilt Setting Chairs,

For Sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

June 15—19-tf

Just received and for Sale.

10 Casks Tanner's Oil,
70 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil.

JNO. HUSKE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1825—34tf

Cotton Saw Gins

JUST received, and for Sale by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

July 12—23-tf

A Tobacco Factory for sale.

THAT valuable Factory and Lot of Ground, situated at Lower Fayetteville, contiguous to the Tobacco Warehouses, holding out a very advantageous and lucrative employment for a person acquainted with manufacturing Tobacco—the buildings are spacious and convenient, with Screws, &c. forming an L, each wing fifty feet long and forty wide, with convenient rooms for storing the Tobacco. This valuable Factory is offered upon very moderate terms, and on a long credit—For further particulars apply at the Auction Store of

WILLKINGS & CO. or
J. M. DOBBIN and
WM. CAMERON.

May 18, 1825—15-tf.

Horne's Introduction.

GENTLEMEN desirous of possessing this valuable work at the subscription price, $12, are advised that a call at this office within a few days will ensure it to them; but, as it will no doubt be published very soon, they will be unable to obtain it for less than $16, if they neglect to subscribe.

July 5, 1825.

Port Wine,

10 Doz. Superior Quality, (warranted genuine.)

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 20, 1825—11-tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4—74*

Blanks for sale.

J. F. & John Lippitt

Offer for Sale,

1500 Bushels Salt,
75 bbls. Muscovado Sugar
125 bags Coffee
20 hhds. Molasses
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar
20 bags Pepper
10 bags Spice
15 bags Ginger
20 tons Iron
150 kegs cut Nails and Brads
German Blistered and Cast Steel
Cotton and Wool Cards
Wool Machine Cards
Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Alum, Logwood, and other Dye Stuffs
As usual, an assortment of Patent Medicines and Paints, dry and in Oil.

October 26—38-tf

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of *BOOTS & SHOES*, which are offered at Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance.

H. G. NELSON.

Oct. 26th.—38-tf.

Leather and Shoe Store.

At the Sign of the big Boot and Shoe, in Market Square.

THE Subscriber is now opening his Fall Supply of *BOOTS & SHOES*. Having made arrangements with some of the best Manufacturers in New York and Philadelphia, for regular supplies of Retail Work, he will warrant the same to be of the first quality, as to materials and workmanship.

Men's fine Wellington Boots, Philadelphia made.
Do do Shoetees and Shoes, do calf.
Ladies' New York city made Morocco, Seal Skin, and Stuff Boots and Shoes.

Together with every other kind necessary to constitute a complete assortment.

With the above he has connected

The Leather Business,

And will keep constantly on hand, the various kinds of Leather most in demand.

A few doz. superior Calf Skin.
Sole and Upper Leather, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Men's Castor, Imitation Beaver, Roram, and Wool HATS.

Brushes, of various descriptions.

Black Varnish, Liquid & Paste Blacking, &c. &c.

The above articles are offered, at Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash only.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Oct. 26—38-6t

Bank Stock for Sale.

BEING about to remove from the State, I offer for Sale, 83 Share State Bank Stock, and 81 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

Fayetteville, September 27, 1825—34tf

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin M'Pherson, sen.

February 2nd—100-tf

4000 BUSHELS first quality Turk's Island SALT, stored in the Steam Boat Warehouse, for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at a low price.

JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SGUAR, in barrels and half barrels.

100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel.

For sale by JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

Fruit & Ornamental TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnæan Garden and Nurseries, near New York, offers the public his very extensive Collection of Fruit Trees of all the choicest Kinds, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, Tulips, Hyacinths, and other Bulbous Flowers. Also, above 1800 species of Green-House Plants, including the most splendid and rare kinds, among which are 30 varieties of Oranges, Lemons, and Citrons, 28 of the Camellia Japonica or Japan Rose, 200 of Geraniums, Green and Bohea Tea Plants, &c. &c. In the collection are also several thousand Grape Vines of the finest European Kinds, and above 500 varieties of Roses, including 54 Kinds of China Roses.

Catalogues may be obtained of the subscriber, and orders through him, or sent to the proprietor per mail, will meet prompt attention.

WM. H. MAFFETT, Agent.

Fayetteville, Oct. 19—37-4t

To Rent,

THREE BRICK STORES, on the north side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. They have all excellent Cellars, and are most advantageously situated for Mercantile business. Convenient Warehouses may also be had.

DUNCAN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, September 14.—32-e04t

C. J. TOOKER,

CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—39-tf.

FALL GOODS.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

HAVE just received, and are now opening, an *Extensive Assortment* of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms for Cash, either at wholesale or retail. Among the assortment are,

Extra Super London blue, black, and fashionable olive Cloths.
Do do black and blue Cassimeres.
Fine and common Cloths, all colours.
Double milled drab Great Coating.
Do do Lionskin do.
Sattinets, blue, black, and Oxford mixed.
Vestings, Toilanett, Swansdown, and Silk.
Flannels, white, red, green, and yellow.
Do Figured scarlet Pelise.
Baizes, Green Bocking and Drapery, 5-4 to 7-4
Blankets, Rose and Point
Bombazetts, plain and figured, all colours
Black Bombazine, 5-8 and 3-4, super super
Linseys, 5-4, high coloured stripes.

Hosiery: Lambs' Wool, gentlemen's white & col'd; Do do do half hose; Worsted, gentlemen's and ladies' black white and coloured; Cotton do do do

Shawls: Cassimere, plain and printed, all colours; Prussian and Braganza do; Merino and Canton Crape; Cotton and imitation 4-4 to 8-4

Cashmere Long Shawls
Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
Diapers, 3-4 to 10-4, Table
Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Steam Loom
Cambrics and Jaconetts, plain, figured and checked

Calicoes: common and superfine, new patterns; Furniture do do

Mourning and London Prints do
Muslins, mull mull, book and Swiss, fig'd and plain
Laces, Thread and Bobinett
Lace Veils and Edgings

Crapes: Black Canton and Nankin; Do and white Italian; Do Hat do

Silks: India Taffetas, black, blue and green; Do Sarsnets and Levantines, black; Italian and Gros de Naples do; Do do figured do; Do white and ombre Shades, all colours

Ribbons: plain Taffetas and Satin, all colours; elegant feathered Satin do

Silk Hosiery, gentlemen's and ladies black & white

Gloves: Ladies' Kid, Silk and Beaver; Gent'n's Beaver, Woodstock and Buckskin

Furniture Fringes
Shell Combs, large and small
Imitation do. and Ivory
Cravats, black silk, plain and figured
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs
Silk Hkfs, Ladies' fancy and black crape
Clothes and hair Brushes
Ticklinburgs, Osnaburgs and Duck
200 reams Foolscap and Letter Paper

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Shirtings, brown and bleached, 3-4 to 4-4
Sheetings, do do 4-4 to 6-4
Plaids and Indigo Checks
Cotton and Wool Cards, Whittimore's genuine
Hats, fine and coarse.

GROCERIES.

Imperial and Gunpowder, Hyson and Young Hyson } TEA.
Pepper and Spice
London Mustard
Indigo and Salt Petre
Bunch Raisins, in half boxes.

LIQUORS.

Cogniac or French Brandy
Holland Gin
Madeira, L. P. old
Do. Sicily do
Teneriffe do
Malaga do
Old Port, in bottles } WINES.

Fayetteville, Oct. 19, 1825—37-tf

NEW BOOK STORE.

WM. E. TROY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just opened an excellent assortment of valuable

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

lately purchased by himself in New York, which he will sell low for cash.

He has located himself, for the present, in a part of Mr. William Locke's Store, on Person street, about 200 yards east of the Town House, where he solicits the patronage of the public.

Among his stock are the following, in addition to which he expects soon to receive a larger supply.

Armstrong on Typhus Fever
Thomas's Practice. Bell's Anatomy, 3 vols.
Do Domestic Medicine
Ewell's Medical Companion
Hooper's Medical Dictionary
Walker's Dictionary. Webster's Spelling books
Columbian Orator. Goldsmith's England
Cumming's Geography & Atlas. Morse's do do
Pike's Arithmetic. Daboll's do
Gibson's Surveying. Bonnycastle's Algebra
Murray's English Reader. Do Exercise
Do Grammar. Do Key. Do Sequel
Goldsmith's Rome. Do Greece
Conversations on Chemistry. Do on Philosophy
Popular Lessons. Cowper's Task.
Brief Remarker. Nursery Morals
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
Græcæ Majora. Shrevellii Lexicon
Valpa's Greek Grammar. Greek Testament
Leusden's Greek and Latin Testaments
Græcæ Minora. Clark's Corderia
Adams's Latin Grammar, simplified
Clark's Cæsar. Viri Romæ
Historiæ Sacræ. Wilson's Sallust
Smart's Horace, 2 vol. Davidson's Virgil
Cicero Delphini. Horace do. Virgil do
Confession of Faith. Blair's Sermons
Life of Rev. Doct. Scott. Cases of Conscience
Kean's Vindication of Methodism. Irving's Orations
Buck's Theological Dictionary
Horne on the Psalms, calf gilt
Scott's Theological Works, 6 vols.
Pilgrim's Progress. Life of Mrs. Graham
Bunyan' Holy War. Family Bibles
Pocket and School Bibles. Octavo do
Common Prayer, in plain and elegant binding
Hume, Bissett, and Smollett's England
Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth
Shakespeare, 6 vols. morocco gilt
Riley's Narrative. Zimmerman on Solitude
Vicar of Wakefield. Butler's Hudibras
Milton's Paradise Lost. Goldsmith's Works
Locke and Bacon's Essays
Wreath, a collection of Poems. Youth's Library
Burns' Works, complete. Cook's Voyages
Devil upon two Sticks. Economy of Human Life
Perigrine Pickle. Thaddeus of Warsaw
The Lady of the Manor, being a series of Conversations on the subject of Confirmation, by Mrs. Sherwood
Female Quixotism, or the Extravagant Adventures of Darcasina Sheldon, 2 vols.
English Life, in 4 Pictures, 2 vols.
Rothelan, a Romance, 2 vols.
Sayings and Doings, second series
Refugee, 2 vols. A few days in Athens
Owen's new view of Society.

Together with a great variety of
CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.

Cap, Folio post, Drawing, Letter, Wrapping, and blue Medium PAPER
Lead Pencils, Rogers's Pen-Knives, Pencil Cases, Inkstands, Wafers and boxes.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1825.—21-tf

Tanner & Currier

AN experienced Workman will be recommended for sobriety and receive liberal wages.

Oct. 4—35-tf

Stage to Charleston

THE Mail Stage for Charleston will leave the Post Office in this place on Sunday, the 2d, 4th, 6th, inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. and on alternate days throughout the season.

THE PROPRIETOR.

Fayetteville, October 1, 1825—35-tf

Managers' Office

(By authority of the State of North Carolina.)

SPLENDID LOTTERY

To be drawn in the City of New York, January, 1826,

And finished in 5 minutes.

45 NUMBERS—6 BALLOTS TO BE DRAWN.

Each Ticket having 3 Numbers and a Prize.

J. B. YATES & A. MINTURN.

SCHEME
OF THE
New York State Literary
CLASS 3, FOR 1826.

1 prize of	$	100,000
1	-	50,000
1	-	20,000
1	-	10,000
2	-	5,000
4	-	2,500
10	-	2,000
39	-	1,000
78	-	500
468	-	100
4,446	-	50

5,051 Prizes,
9,139 Blanks.

Less than Two Blanks to a Prize.

PRICE OF TICKETS:
Whole ..... $50 | Quarters $12 50
Half ..... 25 | Eighths 6 25

This is the most magnificent Scheme that has been offered for the patronage of the public. The Lottery adventure in America. The Managers' Tickets, and the unexampled demand for them, is sufficient warrant, that there will not be many left, for weeks before the day fixed for drawing, and that the price of Tickets will advance to fifty dollars.

☞ Gentlemen are therefore requested to be early in their application, as all orders must be mailed before the rise will be entitled to be filled at the present rates.

*** Notes of the Bank of the United States, or its Branches, and, generally, the Notes of those Banks that pay specie, received at par.

Also, Mercantile Drafts at sight, on the large Cities, and Prize Tickets remitted in payment.

All Letters to be post-paid.

The Mails may be relied on as sure conveyance for all remittances.

YATES & MINTURN.

Treasury Department

OCTOBER 14th, 1825.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of Congress, approved on the 24th day of March last, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to borrow money on the credit of the United States, on or after the first day of January next, a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Proposals will be received at the Treasury Department in Washington, until the twenty-fifth day of November next, inclusive, for a loan of the United States the sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

It is required that the proposals shall state the sum which the party offering will be willing to give for every hundred dollars of the loan, bearing an interest, payable quarterly, of four and a half per centum per annum, and reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States, as follows:

One half at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and the residue at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine: PROVIDED, That no payment shall be made except for the whole amount of a certificate, nor unless at least six months public notice shall have been given of the intended reimbursement. It is also required that the proposals shall state the manner in which the money offered will be paid, which must be at one or other of the following, viz: At the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, or its Office of Discount and Deposite in New York, Baltimore, Richmond, or Charleston. It is further required, that, on the acceptance of the proposals, the money shall be paid to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States at the above Bank or Office, as the case may be, in manner following, that is to say: a portion thereof equal to one million and a half in each hundred dollars, before the tenth day of December, and the residue on or before the first day of the same month. For the money paid a scrip-certificate will be issued by the Cashier of the Bank or Office where the payment is made, and on the second or third day of January, and surrender of such scrip-certificates of Stock of the description mentioned, and bearing interest from the thirty-first day of December, will be issued by the Commissioner of the Loan at the Bank or Office where the payment has been made. The scrip-certificate will be assignable by endorsement in blank, but on failure to complete the payment at the time stipulated, the sum paid will be forfeited to the United States, and the scrip-certificate become void.

No proposal for a less sum than one thousand dollars will be received, nor for any offer be received at less than par.

RICHARD ...

Secretary of the ...

38-4t